AUDIT REPORT

DECEMBER 31, 2008

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# REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMEDIN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

City Council City of Crooks Crooks, South Dakota

I have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the City of Crooks, South Dakota, as of December 31, 2008, and for the year then ended, and have issued my report thereon dated May 29, 2009.

I conducted my audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

## Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing my audit, I considered the City of Crooks's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing my auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing my opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, I do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting.

My consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and would not necessarily identity all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be deficiencies or material weaknesses. However, as discussed below, identified certain deficiencies in internal control over reporting consider significant financial that Ι to be deficiencies.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency

is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the City's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the City's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the City's internal control. I consider the deficiency described in the accompanying schedule of current audit findings as item number 2008-01 to be a significant deficiency in internal control over financial reporting.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected the City's internal control.

My consideration of the internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be significant deficiencies and, accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all significant deficiencies that are also considered to be material weaknesses. However, of the significant deficiencies described above, I consider item number 2008-01 to be a material weakness.

#### Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City of Crooks's financial statements are free of material misstatement, I performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of my audit and, accordingly, I do not express such an opinion. The results of my tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards.

The City of Crooks's response to the findings identified in my audit are described in the accompanying schedule of current audit findings. I did not audit the City of Crooks's response, and accordingly, I express no opinion on it.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the governing board and information of the management of the City of Crooks, the South Dakota Legislature and federal awarding agencies and pass- through entities and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties. However, as required by SDLC 4-11-11 this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is not limited.

May 29, 2009

# Gary L. Larson, CPA

900 Winchester Drive Pierre, SD 57501 (605) 940-1284 glarsoncpa@pie.midco.net

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

City Council City of Crooks Crooks, South Dakota

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities and each major fund of the City of Crooks, South Dakota, as of December 31, 2008, and for the year then ended, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the City of Crooks's management. My responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on my audit.

accordance with auditing standards I conducted my audit in generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes consideration of internal control over rinancial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, I do not express such an opinion. includes examining, also on a test basis, supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial I believe that my audit provides a statement presentation. reasonable basis for my opinions.

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities and each major fund of the City of Crooks, South Dakota, at December 31, 2008, the respective changes in financial position and cash flows where applicable thereof for the year then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with the <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, I have also issued my report dated May 29, 2009 on my consideration of the City of Crooks's internal control over financial reporting and my tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of my testing of the internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with <u>Governmental Auditing Standards</u> and should be considered in assessing the results of my audit.

The City has not presented the Management's Discussion and Analysis nor budgetary comparison information that the Governmental Accounting Standards Board has determined is necessary to supplement, although not required to a part of, the basic financial statements.

May 29, 2009

Hant Larson

### CITY OF CROOKS STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS DECEMBER 31, 2008

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	TOTAL
ASSETS:	£251 400	£1 200 9 <i>64</i>	£1 461 262
Cash and cash equivalents	\$251,498	\$1,209,864 173,487	\$1,461,362 183,148
Receivables	9,661 4,365	20,550	24,915
Inventory Restricted Assets:	4,303	20,330	24,713
Restricted Assets:  Restricted Cash and cash equivalents	34,992	178,388	213,380
Deposits	4,509	48,300	52,809
Capital assets:	4,507	40,500	32,009
Land	72,000	164,700	236,700
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	617,292	3,202,159	3,819,451
TOTAL ASSETS	\$994,317	\$4,997,448	\$5,991,765
LIABILITIES: Accounts payable Other current liabilities Noncurrent liabilities: Due within one year Due in more than one year	\$4,475 0 16,921 280,417	\$246,551 35,875 96,723 2,413,105	\$251,026 35,875 113,644 2,693,522
•	<del></del>		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
TOTAL LIABILITIES	301,813	2,792,254	3,094,067
NET ASSETS:			
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt Restricted for:	391,954	857,031	1,248,985
Debt service	34,992	178,388	213,380
Other	4,509	48,300	52,809
Unrestricted	261,049	1,121,475	1,382,524
TOTAL NET ASSETS	692,504	2,205,194	2,897,698
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	\$994,317	\$4,997,448	\$5,991,765

### CITY OF CROOKS STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008

	_	PRO	GRAM REVENUES
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Changes for Services	Capital Grants and Contributions
Governmental Activities:			
General government	\$52,379	\$0	\$0
Public safety	53,835	25	0
Public works	180,427	3,965	0
Health and welfare	300	97	0
Culture and recreation	73,051	15,740	0
*Interest on long-term debt	14,259_	0	0
TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	374,251	19,827	0_
Business-type Activities:			
Water	161,609	156,113	18,702
Sewer	44,989	114,409	0
Gas	937,077	1,029,344	0
TOTAL BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES	1,143,675	1,299,866	18,702
TOTAL	\$1,517,926	\$1,319,693	\$18,702

<sup>\*</sup> The City does not have interest expense related to the governmental functions. This amount includes indirect interest on long-term debt.

**GENERAL REVENUES:** 

Property taxes Sales taxes

State shared revenues

Unrestricted investment earnings

Other general revenues

**Total General Revenues** 

Change in net assets

Net Assets-beginning

**NET ASSETS-ending** 

# NET (EXPENSE) REVENUE AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
(\$52,379)	\$0	(\$52,379)
(53,810)	0	(53,810)
(176,462)	0	(176,462)
(203)	0	(203)
(57,311)	0	(57,311)
(14,259)	0	(14,259)
(354,424)	0_	(354,424)
0	(5,496)	(5,496)
0	88,122	88,122
0	92,267	92,267
0	174,893	174,893
(\$354,424)	\$174,893	(\$179,531)
148,586	0	148,586
118,806	0	118,806
32,985	0	32,985
4,943	20,588	25,531
24,291	0	24,291
329,611	20,588	350,199
(24,813)	195,481	170,668
717,317	2,009,713	2,727,030
\$692,504	\$2,205,194	\$2,897,698

## CITY OF CROOKS BALANCE SHEET-GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2008

	General Fund
ASSETS	<u> </u>
Cash and cash equivalents	\$251,498
Taxes receivable-	
Delinquent	1,976
Due from other governments	7,685
Inventory of supplies	4,365
Deposits	4,509
Restricted cash	34,992
TOTAL ASSETS	\$305,025
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	
LIABILITIES:	<b>₽</b>
Accounts payable	\$4,475
Deferred revenue	1,976
Total Liabilities	6,451
FUND BALANCES:	
Reserved for inventory	4,365
Reserved for debt service	34,992
Reserved for deposits	4,509
Unreserved:	00.144
Designated for capital replacements	88,144
Undesignated	166,564
Total Fund Balance	298,574
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	\$305,025

# RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS DECEMBER 31, 2008

Total Fund Balances-Government Funds	\$298,574
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therfore are not reported in the funds	689,292
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable are not due and payable in the currend period and therefore are not reported in the funds	(297,338)
Property taxes receivable are reported in the period to be financed by the property tax levy for both the governmental funds and the statement of net assets, but in the funds statement the amounts that are not "available" (within a 30 day period) are offset	
with deferred revenue	1,976
Net Assets-Governmental Funds	\$692,504

# STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008

	General Fund
Revenues:	
Taxes-	
General property taxes	\$148,449
General sales taxes	118,806
Gross receipts tax	4,601
Amusement taxes	156
Licenses and permits	10,195
Intergovernmental Revenue	
State shared revenues	36,950
County shared revenues	1,951
Fines and Forfeits	
Court fines and costs	122
Miscellaneous Revenue	
Interest earned	4,943
Rentals	15,740
Contributions	2,350
Other	2,038
Total Revenue	\$346,301

# STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008

Expenditures:	General Fund
General Governement	
Legislative	\$13,272
Executive	2,515
Elections	608
Financial administration	37,154
Other	8,651
Public Safety	•
Police	31,848
Fire	20,000
Public Works	
Highways and streets	166,856
Health and Welfare	
Humane society	300
Culture and Recreation	
Recreation	3,000
Parks	32,906
Auditorium	23,424
Debt Service	34,592
Total Expenditures	375,126
Excess of Revenues (under) Expenditures	(28,825)
Other Financing Sources:	
Sale of City property	3,000
Net Change in Fund Balances	(25,825)
FUND BALANCE JANUARY 1, 2008	324,399
FUND BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2008	\$298,574

# RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

# TO THE GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDEDDECEMBER 31, 2008

Net Changes in Fund Balances-Total Governmental Funds	(\$25,825)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
of activities are different decause:	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures.	
However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets	
is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as	
depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation	
expense exceeded capital outlays in the current period.	(19,458)
Repayment of bond principle is an expenditure in the governmental	
funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the	
statement of net assets.	20,333
Property tax revenues are reported in the period to be financed by	
the property tax levy for both the governmental funds and the	
governmental activities, but in the funds statement, any amounts	
that are not "available" are offset with deferred revenue.	137
Change in Nets Assets of Governmental Activities	(\$24,813)

# CITY OF CROOKS BALANCE SHEET - PROPRIETARY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2008

	ENTERPRISE FUNDS		
	Water	Sewer	Gas
	Fund	Fund	Fund
ASSETS:			
Current Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$299,924	\$158,999	\$750,941
Accounts receivable	10,797	8,821	153,869
Inventory of supplies	3,363	3,362	13,825
Total Current Assets	314,084	171,182	918,635
Noncurrent Assets:			
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	24,850	2,850	150,688
Deposit	0	48,300	0
Capital Assets:			
Land	2,000	162,700	0
Buildings	13,000	0	0
Improvements other than buildings	1,375,093	705,487	1,743,772
Machinery and equipment	62,469	32,082	26,737
Accumulated Depreciation	(272,352)	(83,516)	(400,613)
Total Noncurrent Assets	1,205,060	867,903	1,520,584
TOTAL ASSETS	\$1,519,144	\$1,039,085	\$2,439,219

Total
\$1,209,864
173,487
20,550
1,403,901
178,388
48,300
164,700
13,000
3,824,352
121,288
(756,481)
3,593,547
\$4,99 <b>7</b> ,448

# CITY OF CROOKS BALANCE SHEET - PROPRIETARY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2008

	ENTERPRISE FUNDS		
	Water	Sewer	Gas
	Fund	Fund	Fund
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	\$23,898	\$109,118	\$113,535
Customer deposits	5,375	5,600	24,900
Bonds payable current:	ŕ	·	
Revenue	13,770	5,505	75,000
Current portion of loan payable	2,448	0	0
			e <del>.</del>
Total Current Liabilities	45,491	120,223	213,435
Non-current Liabilities:			
Bonds payable:			
Revenue	390,469	425,470	1,550,000
Loan payable	47,166	0	0
Total Non-current Liabilities	437,635	425,470	1,550,000
NET ASSETS			
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt Restricted net assets restricted for:	726,357	385,778	(255,104)
Revenue bond debt service	24,850	2,850	150,688
Deposit	0	48,300	0
Unrestricted net assets	284,811	56,464	780,200
Total Net Assets	1,036,018	493,392	675,784
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	\$1,519,144	\$1,039,085	\$2,439,219

Total
0046.551
\$246,551 35,875
33,073
94,275
2,448
<u>.</u>
379,149
2,365,939
47,166
,
2,413,105
957.021
857,031
178,388
48,300
1,121,475
2,205,194
\$4,997,448
φ4,227,440

# COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET ASSETS PROPRIETARY FUNDS

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008

	ENTERPRISE FUND			
	Water	Sewer	Gas	
	Fund	Fund	Fund	
OPERATING REVENUES:				
Charges for goods and services				
securing payment of revenue bonds	\$156,113	\$114,409	\$1,029,344	
OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Personal services	16,557	15,013	44,348	
Other current expense	57,151	23,551	125,562	
Cost of goods sold	40,610	0	650,990	
Depreciation	33,653	5,675	37,684	
Total Operating Expenses	147,971	44,239	858,584	
Operating Income	8,142	70,170	170,760	
Non-operating Revenue (Expense)				
Interest earned	3,385	2,632	14,571	
Interest expense	(13,638)	(750)	(78,493)	
Total Non-operating Revenue (Expense)	(10,253)	1,882	(63,922)	
Income before contributions	(2,111)	72,052	106,838	
Capital contributions	0	18,702	0	
Change in Net Assets	(2,111)	90,754	106,838	
NET ASSETS, BEGINNING	1,038,129	402,638	568,946	
NET ASSETS, ENDING	\$1,036,018	\$493,392	\$675,784	
THE MODE OF PROPERTY		<del></del>	······································	

Total
\$1,299,866
75,918
206,264
691,600
77,012
1,050,794
249,072
20,588
(92,881)
(72,293)
176,779
18,702
195,481
2,009,713
\$2,205,194

### CITY OF CROOKS STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS-PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008

	ENTERPRISE FUNDS		
<del></del>	Water	Sewer	Gas
	Fund	Fund	Fund
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			
Receipts from customers	\$157,246	\$114,865	\$999,103
Cash receipts for interfund services provided	235	217	4,509
Payments to suppliers	(70,855)	(27,740)	(728,611)
Cash payments for interfund services used	(2,400)	(2,400)	(7,200)
Payments to employees	(16,557)	(15,013)	(44,348)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	67,669	69,929	223,453
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:			
Capital contributions	0	18,702	0
Proceeds of capital debt	0	421,975	0
Purchase of capital assets	(3,500)	(370,738)	(9,407)
Debt principal paid	(25,672)	(6,000)	(70,000)
Debt interest paid	(13,638)	(750)	(78,493)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:			
Cash received for interest	3,385	2,632	14,571
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and			
Cash Equivalents	28,244	135,750	80,124
Cash and Cash Equivalents Beginning of Year	296,530	26,099	821,505
Cash and Cash Equivalents End of Year	\$324,774	\$161,849	\$901,629
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO NET			
CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	00.440	<b>***</b> *********************************	41545
Operating Income	\$8,142	\$70,170	\$170,760
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net Cash			
Provided by Operating Activities:	00.700	* ***	27.684
Depreciation expense	33,653	5,675	37,684
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:		<b>(4-1</b> )	(000)
Receivables	668	(27)	(27,732)
Inventories	805	(785)	(4,320)
Accounts and other payables	23,701	(5,804)	45,061
Customer deposits	700	700	2,000
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$67,669	\$69,929	\$223,453

Total	
<u> </u>	
\$1,271,214	
4,961	
(827,206)	
(12,000)	
(75,918)	
361,051	
10 700	
18,702	
421,975	
(383,645)	
(101,672) (92,881)	
(92,881)	
20,588	
244,118	
1 144 124	
1,144,134	
\$1,388,252	
······································	
00.40.050	
\$249,072	
77,012	
(27,091)	
(4,300)	
62,958	
3,400	
\$361,051	
\$301,031	

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

## a. Financial Reporting Entity:

The reporting entity of the City of Crooks consists of the primary government (which includes all of the funds, organizations, institutions, agencies, departments, and offices that make up the legal entity, plus those funds for which the primary departments, and offices that make up the legal entity, plus those funds for which the primary government has a fiduciary responsibility); those organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable; and other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that their exclusion would cause the financial reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

### b. Basis of Presentation:

Government-wide Statements: The statement of net assets and the statement of activities display information about the reporting entity as a whole (the City). They include all funds of the reporting entity. The statements distinguish between the governmental and business-type activities of the City. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other non-exchange transactions.

Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties.

Statement of Activities presents a comparison The between direct expenses and program revenues for each segment of the business-type activities of the City and for each function of the City's governmental activities. specifically Direct expenses are those that are associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include (a) charges paid by recipients of goods and services offered by the programs and (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues.

### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Fund Financial Statements:

Fund financial statements of the reporting entity are organized into funds, each of which is considered to be a separate accounting entity. Each fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts that constitute its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues and expenditures/expenses. Funds are organized into two major categories: governmental and proprietary. An emphasis is placed on major funds within the governmental and proprietary categories. A fund is considered major if it is the primary operating fund of the City or it meets the following criteria:

- 1. Total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of the individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 10 percent of the corresponding total for all funds of that category or type, and
- 2. Total assets, liabilities, revenues or expenditures/expenses of the individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 5 percent of the corresponding total for all governmental and enterprise funds combined, or
- 3. Management has elected to classify one or more governmental or enterprise funds as major for consistency in reporting from year to year, or because of public interest in the fund's operations.

The funds of the financial reporting entity are described below:

#### Governmental Funds:

General Fund - The General Fund is the general operating fund of the City. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The General Fund is always considered to be a major fund.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### Proprietary Funds:

Enterprise Funds - Enterprise Funds are used to account for operations (a) that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises, where the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges; or (b) where the governing body has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, is appropriate for capital and/or net income control, management maintenance. public policy, accountability, or other purposes.

The enterprise funds do not apply any Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statements and interpretation issued after November 30, 1989.

Water Fund a fund used to record financial transactions related to water utility operations. This fund is financed by user charges and

grants. This is a major fund.

Sewer Fund a fund used to record financial

transactions related to sewer operations. This fund is financed by user charges. This

is a major fund.

Gas Fund a fund used to record financial

transactions related to gas operations. This fund is financed by user charges. This

is a major fund.

## c. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting:

Measurement focus is a term used to describe "how" transactions are recorded within the various financial statements.

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures or expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements.

### Measurement Focus:

Government-wide Financial Statements:

In the government-wide Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities, both governmental and business-type activities are presented using the economic resources measurement focus, applied on the accrual basis of accounting.

#### Fund Financial Statements:

In the fund financial statements, the "current financial resources" measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting are applied to governmental fund types, while the "economic resources" measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting are applied to the proprietary funds.

#### Basis of Accounting:

Government-wide Financial Statements:

In the government-wide Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities governmental and business-type activities are presented using the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues and related assets are recorded when earned (usually when the right to receive cash vests); and, expenses and related liabilities are recorded when an obligation is incurred (usually when the obligation to pay cash in the future vests).

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Fund Financial Statements:

All governmental funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Their revenues, including property taxes, are recognized when they become measurable and available. "Available" means resources are collected or to be collected soon enough after the end of the fiscal year that they can be used to pay the bills of the current period. The accrual period does not exceed one bill-paying cycle, and for the City of Crooks, the length of that cycle is 30 days. The revenues which are accrued at December 31, 2008 are sales tax, real estate taxes, state shared revenues and miscellaneous other revenues.

Expenditures are generally recognized when the related fund liability is incurred. Exceptions to this general rule include principle and interest on general long-term debt which are recognized when due.

All proprietary funds are accounted for using the accrual basis of accounting. Their revenues are recognized when they are earned, and their expenses are recognized when they are incurred.

#### d. Capital Assets:

Capital assets include land, buildings, machinery and equipment, and all other tangible or intangible assets that are used in operations and that have initial useful lives extending beyond a single reporting period.

Infrastructure assets are long-lived capital assets that normally are stationary in nature and normally can be preserved for significantly greater number of years than most capital assets.

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

The accounting treatment over capital assets depends on whether the assets are used in governmental fund operations or proprietary fund operations and whether they are reported in the government-wide or fund financial statements.

#### Government-wide Statement

Capital assets are recorded at historical cost, or estimated cost, where actual cost could not be determined. Donated capital assets are valued at their estimated fair value on the date donated. Reported cost values include ancillary charges necessary to place the asset into its intended location and condition for use. Subsequent to initial capitalization, improvements or betterments that are significant and which extend the useful file of a capital asset are also capitalized.

The total December 31, 2008 balance of governmental activities capital assets includes approximately 20 percent for which the costs were determined by estimates of the original costs. The total December 31, 2008 balance of business-type capital assets includes 4 percent for which the costs were determined by estimation of the original cost. These estimated original costs were established by reviewing applicable historical costs of similar items and basing the estimations thereon.

Infrastructure assets used in general government operations, consisting of certain improvements other than buildings, including roads, bridges, sidewalk, drainage systems and lighting systems acquired prior to January 1, 2003, were not required to be capitalized by the City. Infrastructure assets acquired since January 1, 2003 are recorded at cost, and classified as "Improvements other than Buildings".

### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

For governmental activities Capital Assets, construction-period interest is not capitalized, in accordance with USGAAP, while for capital assets used in business-type activities/proprietary fund's operations, construction period interest is capitalized in accordance with USGAAP.

Depreciation of all exhaustible capital assets recorded as an allocated expense in the government-wide Activities with net capital Statement of reflected in the Statement of Net Assets. Accumulated reported government-wide on the depreciation is Statement of Net Assets and on each proprietary fund's Statement of Net Assets/Balance Sheet.

Capitalization thresholds (the dollar values above which asset acquisitions are added to the capital asset accounts), depreciation methods, and estimated useful lives of capital assets reported in the government-wide statements and proprietary funds are as follows:

_	talizat shold	ion	Depreciation <u>Method</u>	Estimated Useful Life
Land	\$	0	_	_
Buildings	50,	000	Straight-line	20-100 years
Improvements	25,	000	Straight-line	15-50 years
Machinery and				
Equipment	5,	000	Straight-line	4-20 years

Land, an inexhaustible capital asset, is not depreciated.

#### e. Long-term Liabilities:

The accounting treatment of long-term liabilities depends on whether the assets are used in governmental fund operations or proprietary fund operations and whether they are reported in the government-wide or fund financial statements.

### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

All long-term liabilities to be repaid from governmental and business-type resources are reported as liabilities in the government-wide statements. The long-term liabilities consist primarily of revenue bonds payable and notes payable.

In the fund financial statements, debt proceeds are reported as revenues (other financing sources), while payments of principle and interest are reported as expenditures when they become due. The accounting for proprietary fund long-term debt is on the accrual basis, the same in the fund statements as in the government-wide statements.

### f. Cash Flows and Cash Equivalents:

The City pools the cash resources of its funds for cash management purposes. The proprietary funds essentially have access to the entire amount of their cash resources on demand. Accordingly, each proprietary fund's equity in the cash management pool is considered to be cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows.

#### q. Program Revenues:

Program revenues derive directly from the program itself or from parties other than the City's taxpayers or citizenry, as a whole. Program revenues are classified into three categories, as follows.

- 1. Charges for services These arise from charges to customers, applicants or others who purchase, use or directly benefit from the goods, services or privileges provided, or are otherwise directly affected by the services.
- 2. Program-specific operating grants and contributions - These arise from mandatory and voluntary nonexchange transactions with other governments, organizations or individuals that are restricted for use in a particular program.

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3. Program-specific capital grants and contributions These arise from mandatory and voluntary nonexchange transactions with other governments,
organizations or individuals that are restricted
for the acquisition of capital assets for use in a
particular program.

### h. Proprietary Funds Revenue and Expense Classifications:

In the proprietary fund's Statement of Activities, revenues and expenses are classified in a manner consistent with how they are classified in the Statement of Cash Flows. That is, transactions for which related cash flows are reported as capital and related financing activities or investing activities are not reported as components of operating revenues or expenses.

### i. Equity Classifications:

Government-wide Statements:

Equity is classified as net assets and is displayed in three components:

- Invested in capital assets, net of related debt -1. Consists of capital assets, including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation (if applicable) and reduced by the outstanding balance.of any bonds, mortgages, notes or other attributable to the that are borrowings acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets.
- 2. Restricted net assets Consists of net assets with constraints places on their use either by (a) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors or laws and regulations of other governments; or (b) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

- 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)
  - 3. Unrestricted net assets All other net assets that do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "invested in capital assets, net of related debt".

#### Fund Financial Statements:

Governmental fund equity is classified as fund balance, and may distinguish between "Reserved" and "Unreserved" components. Proprietary fund equity is classified the same as in the government-wide financial statements.

### Application of Net Assets:

It is the City's policy to first use restricted net assets, when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net assets are available.

2. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS, CREDIT RISK, CONCENTRATIONS OF CREDIT RISK AND INTEREST RATE RISK

The City follows the practice of aggregating the cash assets of various funds to maximize cash management efficiency and returns. Various restrictions on deposits and investments are imposed by statutes. These restrictions are summarized below.

Deposits - The City deposits are made in qualified public depositories as defined by SDCL 4-6A-1, 9-22-6, 9-22-6.1, and 9-22-6.2, and may be in the form of demand or time deposits. 4-6A-3 to Oualified depositories are required by SDCL maintain at all times, segregated from their other assets, eligible collateral having a value equal to at least 100 percent of the public deposit accounts which exceed deposit insurance such as the FDIC and NCUA. In lieu of pledging eligible securities, a qualified public depository may furnish irrevocable standby letter of credit issued by Federal Home Loan Banks accompanied by written evidence of that banks public debt rating which may not be less than "AA" or a qualified public depository may furnish a corporate surety bond of a corporation authorized to do business in South Dakota.

2. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS, CREDIT RISK, CONCENTRATIONS OF CREDIT RISK AND INTEREST RATE RISK (continued)

Investments - In general, SDCL 4-5-6 permits municipal funds to be invested in (a) securities of the United States and securities guaranteed by the United States government either directly or indirectly; or (b) repurchase agreements fully collateralized by securities described in (a); or in shares of an open-end, no-load fund administered by an investment company whose investments are in securities described in (a) and repurchase agreements described in (b). Also, SDCL 4-5-9 requires that investments shall be in the physical custody of the political subdivision or may be deposited in a safekeeping account with any bank or trust company designated by the political subdivision as its fiscal agent.

It is the City's policy to deposit all interest revenue to the fund making the investment.

Credit Risk - State law limit eligible investments for the City, as discussed above. The City has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices.

As of December 31, 2008 the City has no investments as defined above.

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits - The risk that, in the event of a depository failure, the City's deposits may not be returned to it. The City does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk.

Custodial Credit Risk - Investments - The risk that, in the event of the counterparty to a transaction, the City will not be able to recover the value of investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party.

Concentration of Credit Risk - The City places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer.

#### 3. DEFERRED REVENUE

Receivables, such as taxes receivable, may be measurable but not available. Available means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. Reported deferred revenues are those where asset recognition criteria have been met but which revenue recognition criteria have not been met.

#### 4. CHANGES IN FIXED ASSETS

A summary of changes in fixed assets for the year ended December 31, 2008 follows:

-		lance /1/08	F	Additions	<u>De</u>	<u>letions</u>	Balance 12/31/08
Governmental Activated Capital Assets Not being Depreciated	itie	s:					
Land	\$	72,000	<u>\$</u>				\$ 72,000
Capital Assets Being Depreciated	-1						
Buildings	^ \$	456,693	\$	4,202	\$	_	\$ 460,895
Improvements		122,670		_		_	122,670
Equipment		234,576	_	10,913		22,000	 223,489
Totals		813 <u>,</u> 939		15,115		22,000	 807,054
Less accumulated Depreciation for	•						
Building		43,234		9,618		-	52,852
Improvements		40,782		5,532		-	46,314
Equipment		93,173		19 <u>,423</u>		22,000	 90,596
Total	\$	177,189	<u>\$</u> _	34,573	<u>\$</u>	22,000	\$ 189,762
Total Capital Assets being Depreciated-							
Net	\$	636,750	\$	(19,458)	\$		\$ 617,292

## 4. CHANGES IN FIXED ASSETS (continued)

	Balance 1/1/08	Additions De	eletions _	Balance 12/31/08
Governmental Activ Capital Assets Net	_	<u>\$ (19,458</u> ) <u>\$</u>	\$ <u> </u>	<u>\$ 689,292</u>
Depreciation ex	pense was ch	arged to fund	ctions as f	follows:
General Go Public Saf Public Wor Culture an	ety	\$ 1,092 1,987 13,571 17,923 \$ 34,573		
	Balance 1/1/08	Additions I	Deletions	Balance 12/31/08
Business-type Acti Capital Assets Not being Depreciated Land	vities: \$ 164,700	\$ - \$	÷	\$ 164,700
Construction Work-in- Progress	\$ 81,380	\$ 473,735 <b>\$</b>	\$ 555,115	\$ -
Total	246,080	473,735	555,115	164,700
Capital Assets Being Depreciated Buildings Improvements Equipment	13,000 3,269,237 104,881	555,115 16,407	- - -	13,000 3,824,352 121,288
Totals	3,387,118	571,522	_	3,958,640

# 4. CHANGES IN FIXED ASSETS (continued)

_	Balance 1/1/08	Additions Delet:	ions	Balance 12/31/08
Less accumulated Depreciation for: Building \$ Improvements Equipment	12,000 599,876 67,593	\$ 200 \$ 67,191 	- - -	\$ 12,200 667,067 77,214
Total	\$ 679,469	\$ 77,012 \$		\$ 756,481
Total Capital Assets being Depreciated- Net	\$2,707,649	\$ 494,510 \$	<u>-</u>	\$3,202,159
Business-type Activ Capital Assets Net	_	<u>\$ 968,245</u> <u>\$ 55</u>	5 <u>,115</u>	<u>\$3,366,859</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:

Water	\$ 33 <b>,</b> 653
Sewer	5,675
Gas	37,684
	<del></del>
	\$ 77,012

### 5. LONG-TERM DEBT

A summary of changes in long-term debt follows:

	<u>Revenue</u>	
Governmental Activities:		
Debt Payable,		
January 1, 2008	\$ 317,671	
Retired	(20,333	)

### 5. LONG-TERM DEBT (continued)

Debt	payable,
Dece	ember
31,	2008

\$ 297,338

Due within One Year

\$ 16,921

Business-type Activities:	Revenue	Other	<u>Total</u>
Debt Payable, January 1, 2008	\$2,137,553	\$51,972	\$2,189,525
Proceeds of new debt	421,975	-	421,975
Retired	(99,314)	(2,358)	(101,672)
Debt payable, December			
31, 2008	\$2,460,214	\$49,614	\$2,509,828
Due within One Year	\$ 94,275	<u>\$ 2,448</u>	<u>\$ 96,723</u>

Debt payable at December 31, 2008 is comprised of the following:

#### Governmental Activities:

Sales Tax Revenue Bonds - Series 2002 Interest rate of 5.0%, maturing October 2033. Retired by the General Fund

\$ 181,467

Sales Tax Revenue Bonds - Series 2005 Interest rate of 4.125%, maturing November, 2020. Retired by the General Fund

37,529

Sales Tax Revenue Bonds - Series 2006 Interest rate of 4.25%, maturing November, 2021. Payment is made by the General Fund

34,378

### 5. LONG-TERM DEBT (continued)

Sales Tax Revenue Bonds - Seri Interest rate of 4.37%, matur		
November, 2023. Payment is m	nade by the	
General Fund	<u>\$</u>	43,964
TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVIT	ries debt \$	297,338

#### BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES:

#### Revenue Bonds:

Series 2004 Gas Utility Revenue Refunding Bonds. Interest rates of 1.9% to 5.5% (depending on length to maturity of individual bonds), maturing annually to April 1, 2024, repaid by the Gas Utility Fund. The proceeds of this issue were used to to call and pay off the 1998 Gas Utility Revenue Bonds

\$1,625,000

Series 1972 Sewer Utility Revenue Bonds. Interest rate of 5.0%, maturing January 1, 2012, repaid by the Sewer Fund

9,000

Series 1980 Water Utility Revenue Bonds. Interest rate of 5.0%, maturing January 1, 2020, repaid by the Water Fund

73,000

Series 1999RD Water Utility Revenue Bonds. Interest rate of 5.0%, maturing August, 2009, repaid by the Water Fund

132,654

Series 2001 Water Utility Revenue Bonds. Interest rate of 5.0%, maturing December, 2040, repaid by the Water Fund

68,866

#### 5. LONG-TERM DEBT (continued)

Series 2005 "State Revolving Fund" loan (Drinking Water #1). Due in quarterly installments of \$2,518.33, including 3.25% interest, maturing July 15, 2025, repaid by the Water Fund.

\$ 129,719

Series 2008, "State Revolving Fund" loan (Clean Water #1). 3.25% interest, maturing 2028, repaid by the Sewer Fund

421,975

Total Revenue Bonds

2,460,214

#### Other Debt:

Loan payable to Minnehaha County Rural Water, due in quarterly payments of \$1,044, including 3.5% interest, to April 15, 2024, repaid by the Water Fund

49,614

TOTAL BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITY DEBT

\$2,509,829

The annual requirements to amortize all debt outstanding as of December 31, 2008:

Annual Requirements to Amortize Long-term Debt December 31, 2008

#### Governmental Activities:

Year Ending	Revenue		
December 31,	Principal	Interest	
2009	\$ 16,921	\$ 13,619	
2010	17,689	12,851	
2011	18,129	12,051	
2012	19,329	11,211	
2013	19,685	10,855	
2014-2018	59,880	42,960	
2019-2023	53 <b>,</b> 857	33,671	
2024-2028	47,468	17,092	
2029-2033	44,380	15,876	
		<del></del>	
Total	<u>\$ 297,338</u>	<u>\$ 170,186</u>	

## 5. LONG-TERM DEBT (continued)

Business-type Activities:

	Year							
	Ending							
December Revenue		enue	Other		Total			
	31,	P	rincipal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
		_						
	2009	\$	94,275	\$ 96,797	\$ 2,448	\$ 1,728	\$ 96,723	\$ 98,525
	2010		107,426	104,581	2,536	1,640	109,962	106,221
	2011		113,286	100,432	2,627	1,549	115,913	101,981
	2012		112,176	95,806	2,717	1,459	114,893	97,265
	2013		118,099	91,204	2,819	1,357	120,918	92,561
	2014-20	18	661,155	383,755	15,688	5,191	676,843	388,946
	2019-20	23	802,234	210,195	18,720	2,159	820,954	212,354
	2024-20	28	319,185	51,588	2,059	28	321 244	51,616
	2029-20	33	66,100	23,582	<del>-</del>	_	66,100	23,582
	2034-20	38	54,795	10,950	-	_	54 <b>,</b> 795	10,950
	2039-20	43	11,483	537			11,483	537

TOTAL \$2,460,214 \$1,169,427 \$49,614 \$15,111 \$2,509,828 \$1,184,538

### 6. PROPERTY TAXES

Property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on property as of January 1 of each year. Taxes are levied on or before October 1 and payable in two installments on or before April 30 and October 31 of the following year.

The City is permitted by several state statutes to levy varying amounts of taxes per \$1,000 of taxable valuation on taxable real property in the City.

### 7. RISK MANAGEMENT

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft or damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters.

During the year ended December 31, 2008 the City managed its risk as follows:

#### 7. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

### Employee Health Insurance

The City does not provide coverage for employee health insurance.

### Workmen's Compensation:

The City joined the South Dakota Municipal League Worker's Compensation Fund, a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for South Dakota local government entities. The objective of the Fund is to formulate, develop and administer, on behalf worker's organizations, a program of member costs for that to obtain lowers compensation coverage, a comprehensive loss control coverage, and to develop The City's responsibility is to initiate and program. maintain a safety program to give its employees safe and sanitary working conditions and to promptly report to and cooperate with the Fund to resolve any worker's compensation The City pays an annual premium, to provide worker's employees, under coverage for its compensation retrospectively rated policy and the premiums are accrued based on the ultimate cost of the experience to date of the The City pays an annual premium to the pool to Fund members. provide worker's compensation coverage for its employees. Coverage limits are set by state statute. The pool pays the first \$600,000 of any claim per individual. The pool has reinsurance which covers up to \$2,000,000 per individual per incident.

The City does not carry additional insurance to cover claims in excess of the upper limit. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded the liability coverage over the past three years.

### Liability:

The City joined the South Dakota Public Assurance Alliance, a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for South Dakota local

### 7. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

administer and provide risk management services and risk The objective of the SDPAA is to government entities. administer and provide risk management services and risk sharing facilities to the members and to defend and protect the members against liability, to advise members on loss control guidelines and procedures, and provide them with risk and risk reduction loss control services, management information and to obtain lower costs for that coverage. City's responsibility is to promptly report to and cooperate with the SDPAA to resolve any incident which could result in a claim being made by or against the City. The City pays an annual premium, to provide liability coverage detailed below, under a claims-made policy and the premiums are accrued based on the ultimate cost of the experience to date of the SDPAA member, based on their exposure or type of coverage. City pays an annual premium to the pool to provide coverage for automobile and general liability.

The agreement with the South Dakota Public Assurance Alliance provided that the above coverage's will be provided to a \$1,000,000 limit. Member premiums are used by the pool for payment of claims and to pay for reinsurance for claims in excess of \$250,000 to the upper limit. A portion of the member premiums are also allocated to a cumulative reserve fund. A City would be eligible to receive a refund of this under certain conditions. As of December 31, 2008, the City had a vested balance of \$4,509 in the reserve fund. The City carries a \$250 deductible for the automobile coverage and \$1,000 deductible for the general liability.

The City does not carry additional insurance to cover claims in excess of the upper limit. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded the liability coverage for the past three years.

# Unemployment Benefits:

The City provides coverage for unemployment benefits by paying into the Unemployment Compensation Fund established by state law and managed by the State of South Dakota. During 2008 no claims were filed or paid for unemployment, nor are any anticipated as of December 31, 2008.

#### 8. RETIREMENT PLAN

All employees, except for part-time, participate in the South Dakota Retirement System (SDRS), a cost-sharing, multiple employer public employee retirement system established to provide retirement benefits for employees of the State of South Dakota and its political subdivisions. provides retirement, disability and survivor's benefits. right to receive retirement benefits vests after three years credited service. Authority for establishing, administering and amending plan provisions are found in South Dakota Codified Law 3-12. The SDRS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained by writing to the SDRS, PO box 1098, Pierre, SD 57501-1098 or by calling (605)773-3731.

General employees are required by the State statute to contribute 6% of their salary to the Plan, while public safety and judicial employees contribute at 8% and 9%, State statute also requires the employer to respectively. contribute an amount equal to the employee's contribution. also requires the employer to make statute additional contribution in the amount of 6.2% for anv compensation exceeding the maximum taxable amount for social security for general employees only. The City's share of contributions to the SDRS for fiscal year ended December 31,2008 was \$4,549, equal to the required contribution. was the first year of participation in SDRS.

#### 9. INVENTORY

Inventory in the General Fund and Enterprise Funds consists of expendable supplies held for consumption. Supply inventories are recorded at cost.

Government-wide Financial Statements:

In the government-wide financial statements, inventory is recorded as an asset at the time of purchase, and charged to expense as it is consumed.

### 9. INVENTORY (continued)

Fund Financial Statements:

In the fund financial statements, inventory is recorded as an asset at the time of purchase, and charged to expense as it is consumed. Material supply inventories of the General Fund are off-set by a fund balance reserve which indicates that they do not constitute "available spendable resources" even though they are a component of net current assets.

#### 10. RESTRICTED NET ASSETS:

The following restrictions are reported in the statements:

Purpose	Restricted by	Amount
Debt Service Deposit for insurance Deposit for land	Loan agreements Insurance company Seller of land	\$213,380 4,509 48,300
		<u>\$266,189</u>

# CITY OF CROOKS SCHEDULE OF CURRENT AUDIT FINDINGS

#### FINDING NUMBER 2008-01:

#### CONDITION FOUND:

A lack of proper segregation of duties is the present situation in the City's accounting department.

#### CRITERIA:

Duties should be segregated so the same employees who handle cash do not record cash transactions nor have general ledger access. Bank reconciliation should be performed by personnel not involved with the check writing process. Other financial and accounting functions should be done by separate people.

#### CAUSE AND EFFECT:

The size of the staff hired for the finance department precludes an adequate segregation of duties, resulting in a weakness in internal control.

#### RECOMMENDATION:

The Mayor and Council Members should always be aware of this weakness as they review and approve transactions of the City and resulting financial reports. Compensating controls should be implemented whenever and wherever possible.

#### CITY RESPONSE:

The City of Crook's management agrees with the finding, but does not consider it to be cost effective to hire additional staff to segregate duties. The Mayor and Council Members will maintain close supervision of financial transactions in an effort to mitigate this weakness.

# CITY OF CROOKS SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS

### FINDING NUMBER 2006-01 and 2007-01:

A lack of proper segregation of duties is the present situation in the City's accounting department.

This finding was first reported in 1998.

### CURRENT STATUS:

The condition remains the same as of December 31, 2008.